

PARIS IS ABOUT RIPE FOR REVOLUTION.

The City the Scene of Serious Disturbances, Recalling Some Aspects of the Commune.

ANARCHISTS AND SOCIALISTS

French Their Detestable Doctrines—In Dispersing Crowds the Police are Set Upon.

MANY PERSONS ARE INJURED.

A Church Attacked by the Mob and It Soon Becomes a Scene of Pillage and Sacrilege.

PARIS, August 20.—Paris was to-day the scene of most serious disturbances, recalling in some aspects of the commune. In response to an appeal of the Journals Le Peuple and La Petite Republique, groups of anarchists and socialists gathered about 2 o'clock in the afternoon in the Place de la Republique. The police had taken precautions, and there seemed no danger of disorder.

Sebastian Faure and Fabert, well known revolutionary anarchists, were the ringleaders. Faure, standing on the pedestal of the statue which rises in the center of the Place de la Republique, addressed the crowd. Among other things he said that anarchists should be masters of the streets. The police then interfered, and dislodged Faure and Fabert, making three arrests.

The crowd at this point dispersed, but a column of demonstrators, headed by Faure and Henry d'Horr, made for the Place de la Nation.

The police broke through the column, and a struggle for the mastery followed. Shots were fired, and M. Gouiller, commissary of police, was twice stabbed with a knife.

This threw the police into momentary confusion. The mob re-assembled, and ran toward the Place de la Nation. The police, reinforced by a squad that had been held in reserve, made another attempt to stem the current, and fresh, fierce fighting ensued, three constables being wounded.

Leaders Arrested.

Faure and d'Horr jumped into a passing street car that was going to the Place de la Republique, and the car driver, on arriving there, gave a signal to the police, who immediately arrested them both, together with two other anarchists, Joseph Ferrier and Jean Perrin. All were conveyed to the Chateau d'Eau barracks. Only d'Horr was found in possession of fire arms.

In the meantime, the anarchist mob retraced its course to the Place de la Republique, smashing the windows of religious edifices on the way.

Suddenly, either at the word of command, or in obedience to impulse, the column made a loop, and curved toward the church of St. Ambroise, where the rioters smashed the windows.

Proceeding thence toward the Faubourg du Temple, which they reached at the corner of Rue Dorbois and the Rue St. Maur-Popincourt, they formed up into a compact body. Hatchets were produced, and with long knives stolen from the counters of shops, and a concerted rush was made upon the church of St. Joseph. The aged sacristan, seeing the mob, hastily closed the outer gates, but these were soon forced with hatchets and bars of iron. The massive oaken doors were then attacked.

According to the first account, the wild horde burst into the church, which instantly became a scene of pillage and sacrilege. Altars and statues were hurled to the floor and smashed; pictures were rent; candle-sticks, ornaments and hosts from high altars were thrown down, and trampled under foot. The crucifix above was made the target for missiles, and the figure of the Saviour was fractured in several places.

Church Desecrated.

Then, while rancorous voices sang the "Carmagnole," the chairs were carried outside, piled up and set on fire in the center of the square, fronting the church. When this stage was reached, the crucifix was pulled down and thrown into the flames. Suddenly the cry was raised that the statue of the Virgin Mary had been forgotten, and the crowd returned and tore this down also. Meanwhile, the sacristan, who had been captured by the anarchists, escaped and called the police and republican guards, who promptly arrived with many constables. They were compelled to fall back in order to form up into lines of defense, as the anarchists attacked them fearfully with knives.

At length, the officers began to gain the mastery. A score of anarchists took refuge in an adjacent house. Others entrenched themselves in the belfry, and fiercely defended themselves by showering missiles on the republican guards, but finally these were dislodged. Twenty anarchists were arrested, taken to the police station and searched, and found to be carrying revolvers, loaded sticks and knives.

A Complete Wreck.

When the police entered the church the anarchists had just set fire to the pulpit. The interior of the edifice was a complete wreck. Several valuable old pictures that can never be replaced were ruined. After the mob had been driven away Abbe Lacour, the incumbent, collected the fragments of the sacrament, and replaced them in the ciborium. As he did so he was heard bitterly lamenting. The people living in the houses nearby extinguished the bonfire.

The demonstrators, so far as Gare de L'Est, have been completely driven back by police charges, the crowd crying: "Vive l'Armee" and "Vive la Republique."

The police also dispersed a crowd of gamins who were burning bundles of newspapers. About 10 o'clock disorders occurred on the Boulevard de Magenta and Boulevard de Strasbourg. Several revolver shots were fired, but nobody was injured. Two newspaper kiosks were burned, and several arrests were made in connection therewith.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—1 a. m.—Up to the present hour 56 persons have been reported injured, including several policemen. No one, so far as known, was injured by fire arms. Nearly all were hurt by being crushed or trodden under foot.

A body of rioters, who had taken refuge in the court yard of the Gare de L'Est, was expelled by the police, who made 25 arrests. Quiet has now been restored.

Lively Scrimmages.

PARIS, August 21.—2 a. m.—Beside St. Joseph's church, two cafes were wrecked. At a late hour twenty thousand people were in the Boulevard de Magenta, which runs past the end of the Rue de Chabrol. They were kept constantly moving by the republican guards, who made a remarkable display of force. Large bodies of police were constantly operating in and around the Rue de Chabrol, and a large force was held in readiness at the nearest barracks.

In the collision between the anarchists and the Guerinists the scuffling was serious, and three companies of the republican guards charged the contestants, several persons being injured.

Fifty or sixty policemen were seen striking wildly at every person within reach on the Boulevard de Magenta. A lad was knocked down, and while trying to rise a policeman literally jumped over him.

According to some accounts, paving stones were torn up and used as missiles. In the Avenue de Talleybourg there was a fierce conflict. The police had to draw their swords against the anarchists, who assailed them with stones. Four policemen were wounded, two so seriously that they had to be taken to the hospital.

Lamentable Feature.

A lamentable feature of the affair is that it will be regarded as an anti-Dreyfus demonstration, and react greatly to the detriment to the chances of acquittal.

It is much to be feared that yesterday's scenes were due to the weakness the government has displayed over the Guerin affair. The government's toleration and desire to avoid bloodshed has been misinterpreted with the worst results.

It appears that an anarchist demonstration was decided upon at a meeting held Saturday night. The Journal du Peuple, edited by Sebastian Faure, published a manifesto denouncing the military party, the anti-Semites, the monarchists and the priests, and urged its supporters to meet force with force.

"Should Dreyfus be convicted?" said the manifesto, "it will be the triumph of bandits. Should he be acquitted, the military section will be open to rebellion."

The paper called on all anarchists to demonstrate against the priests and the Jesuits. Copies of the manifest were scattered broadcast, and the result was that the anarchists flocked into the streets singing "Carmagnole," and crying: "A bas Rochefort," "A bas Bru-mont," and "A bas Guerin." The Guerin affair is becoming a complete farce.

At 4 a. m. the prefecture of police gave the following statistics of yesterday's riots: Three hundred and eighty persons were injured. Three hundred and sixty were taken to the hospitals. Fifty-nine police agents were wounded, besides commissaires Gouiller and Dom-simon. One hundred and fifty persons were arrested.

GUERIN STILL DEFIANT.

How he Lost his Sunday Dinner—Leg of Mutton Fell Short.

PARIS, August 20.—There is no change in the situation at the building in the Rue de Chabrol, where M. Jules Guerin and his anti-Semite companions are entrenched in a state of siege against the police, who have orders for their arrest.

A leg of mutton and other provisions having been thrown from a house opposite, and having fallen into the street, they were seized by the police. M. Guerin, enraged at the loss of his Sunday dinner, flung the window open and shook his fist, exclaiming: "If a single one of my men should complain of hunger I will blow Lepine's (prefect of police) head off the first time he passes through the street."

"You policemen who have the misfortune to serve a band of scoundrels ought to let things go. You can't allow us to die of hunger. Ah, bon dieu, but we shall resist. Send us up what our friends have thrown us, or fire on us at once, savages!"

Five Lives Lost.

DETROIT, Mich., August 20.—A Tribune special from Harbor Beach, says five lives were lost to-day by the capsizing of Point Aux Barques of the schooner Hunter Savidge. She was bound from Barnia to Alpena, light, and when struck by a squall capsized. The following were drowned: Mrs. John Mullerweiss, of Alpena, wife of the vessel's owner; Miss Etta Mullerweiss, aged six; Mrs. Fred Sharpsteen, wife of the captain; Mrs. Sharpsteen, son of the captain; Mate Thomas Duby.

Dr. Stathers Accquired.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WESTON, W. Va., August 20.—The board of directors of the hospital for the insane after considering the evidence adduced in the investigation of the charges against Superintendent Stathers announced yesterday afternoon that they found the charges were not sustained. This action, of course, ends the matter so far as the board is concerned.

MERCIER IS GREATLY PREJUDICED.

He Claims That Dreyfus Will be Found Guilty, and Majority of French Will Applaud

VERDICT OF COURTMARTIAL.

Labori May be in Court This Week—Views of his Former Secretary on the Case.

RENNES, August 20.—General Mercier, who was minister of war when Captain Dreyfus was condemned, and who in the present trial is the virtual prosecutor, was called upon this afternoon by the correspondent of the Associated Press, who invited him to make a statement of the position of the anti-Dreyfusards.

Although unable to receive the correspondent in person, General Mercier sent his oldest son to convey the following expression of his views:

"General Mercier considers it useless to attempt to convert foreign opinion regarding the Dreyfus question, in which, moreover, foreigners have no right to intervene. Foreign peoples have been misled by their press, which is violently Dreyfusard, for the very good reason that a majority of the foreign newspapers have been bribed by the Jewish syndicate. General Mercier considers anything he might say in explaining his position, which is that as a majority of the French people, would be useless. The best reply to Dreyfusard statements abroad would be the condemnation of Dreyfus."

"His condemnation is only a matter of ten days or a fortnight, for condemned Dreyfus certainly will be. Foreigners will then see that their journals have deceived them, for they will recognize that the mass of the French nation, who will receive the news of the conviction of Dreyfus as joyful tidings, is not composed of fools, and that if the majority of French applaud the condemnation it will be because it is just and merited."

The Associated Press correspondent then called upon Maitre Labori, who lives within 200 yards of General Mercier, the houses of both being guarded by gendarmes and detectives, who sit in chairs in the roadway, in front of the houses.

Labori's Condition.

M. Labori was taking the air in the garden. He has been suffering severely from insomnia, and to-day was feverish and excited. The wound itself has not made the progress the doctors hoped for, although there has been no relapse.

In view of his general condition, his medical advisers oppose his going into court to-morrow, as he had desired. They predict that the exertion would overtax his strength, as to compel him to take to his bed, which he probably would not leave, in that event, for a month.

Tuesday or Wednesday, therefore, will more probably see his reappearance in court. He will be provided with a specially constructed chair, that will enable him to conduct the cross-examination at the outset without rising from his seat.

M. Labori is intensely anxious to return to court, even if he has to be carried there in an ambulance. He is dissatisfied with M. Demange's conduct of the case, so far, and on his return he intends to have General Mercier and the other generals back upon the witness stand. After reading their evidence he is confident of his ability to crush Mercier, and he expects to use the Schneider and Panisardi telegrams also to confound Mercier.

AN INTELLIGENT VIEW

Of the Dreyfus Case by a Former Secretary of Labori—Why Dreyfus Will be Acquitted.

SEATTLE, Wash., August 20.—M. Leon Bureau, of Paris, formerly private secretary to M. Labori, is in the city, a guest of Dr. Adrienne Monod, French vice consul. He said to-day that the present trial of Dreyfus will result in his acquittal. If a verdict of guilty is returned, the court of cassation, the higher French authority, will at once set it aside, and order another court-martial and so until he is acquitted. The court of cassation knows that French law is being juggled by this military court, and there are two grounds on which it could set aside just such a sentence: First, a violation of the law, and second, abuse of power.

"When the court of cassation sent Dreyfus back for a second trial," said M. Bureau, "he was remanded on the charge of having been the author of the bordereau. Now this is the only thing he could be tried for. Instead of sticking to this, the court has permitted witnesses to talk of his relations with women and other outside matters, which is directly a violation of the French law. If some matter not connected with the bordereau should come up in the testimony proving Dreyfus' guilt, this court-martial could not try him. The court of cassation would have to order a new trial for the specific purpose."

M. Bureau said it was within the power of the court of cassation to have declared Dreyfus innocent. In fact, there were but two things for the tribunal to do; either adjudge him not guilty or send him back for a new trial. This latter proceeding was deemed better, as through a retrial a medium would be furnished, and so give the military party a chance to redeem itself. It would look much better in the eyes of the world, and help to take away the odium an acquittal by the court of cassation would cause.

M. Bureau is a lawyer, and an intimate friend of the Dreyfus family. He left France four months ago, and has been traveling in the United States and Canada.

CUIGNET'S EVIDENCE

Causes General Chamoin to Take a Sudden Trip to Paris.

PARIS, August 20.—According to the Echo de Paris, as a consequence of Captain Cuignet's evidence, General Chamoin, who took the war office secret dossier to Rennes, has started suddenly for Paris.

The Echo de Paris, in commenting upon the testimony offered at Rennes yesterday by Captain Cuignet, the former attaché of the ministry of war, to whom was assigned last year the task of collecting matter bearing upon the Dreyfus, Picquart and Esterhazy affairs, says:

"Captain Cuignet's evidence shows that the whole secret dossier has not been communicated to the court-martial. A document has been withheld which proves the existence of a vast network of espionage, under the direction of foreign military attaches and of negotiations on the subject of the Dreyfus case between several French notabilities and the representatives of foreign powers."

The dossier, moreover, contains proofs that the sum of 35,000,000 francs was received in France from abroad for the purpose of prosecuting a pro-Dreyfus campaign."

THEY WEAKEN.

Editors of Suspended Havana Journal Promise to be Good.

HAVANA, August 20.—El Heraldo to-day publishes a letter sent to Mayor Lacoste by the editor and assistant editor, Ricardo Arnau and Augustus Cervantes, of the recently suppressed Reconcentrado, acknowledging that their conduct of the journal was criminal, and asking to be given an opportunity to reform. The letter says:

"In order that we may rid ourselves of the stigma of criminals and fugitives from justice, we offer to bind ourselves not to publish a newspaper in Havana of any kind, not to insult any authorities and not to disturb public order. We offer to undertake to live quietly and honestly as good citizens. We hope you will give us this chance, and suspend the order of arrest against us so long as we do not break our pledges."

This letter was addressed to the mayor, while the writers were yet in hiding and avoiding arrest. The mayor says it was entirely voluntary, and that they were given the opportunity desired, largely because it was not desirable that such objectionable evidence as would inevitably be given at the trial should be published.

La Lucha, referring to the subject, says: "Senor Lanuza, the secretary of justice, was to blame for the Reconcentrado scandal. He ought to have interfered long before it became necessary for the military authorities to intervene in the public interests, but the fact that he was overcome with fear at the mere thought of taking judicial action against the Reconcentrado."

THRILLING EXPERIENCE

Of the Steamer Kansas City in the West Indian Hurricane.

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 20.—The steamship Kansas City, which reached here this morning, fifty hours overdue, had a thrilling experience in the West Indian hurricane. The ship encountered the storm off Cape Hatteras and battled with it for two days. Captain Flaher said it was the severest storm he had ever encountered. The ship was driven 100 miles to seaward. The saloon was flooded with water. The passengers were wet, bedraggled and sick and some of the women were hysterical. Most of the passengers kept in their state rooms and those on the upper deck were unable to get out. The ship rolled and lurched as the huge waves struck her and broke over her decks.

The doors and windows were battered but every moment during the fiercest of the storm it was feared that the skylight would be broken in and let the waves through. At one time the danger of fire was added to the horror of the storm. Friday morning the electric light wires set fire to the cabins in the aft companionway. The fire worked its way along the casing to the main saloon. The alarm was given immediately and the call to quarters was sounded. The storm was still at its height, but the crew responded quickly and the fire was subdued.

All the casualties were to the officers and crew. Captain Flaher was injured, though not seriously, by a fall, and first officer Smith was thrown against the deck and internally injured. Several coal passers were injured and it was only by extra effort that they were kept at work.

TROLLEY CARS COLLIDE

Injuring Thirty People, Six of Whom Will not Recover.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 20.—A head-on collision between two trolley cars occurred to-day on the Norris-town, Chestnut Hill and Roxboro railway, in Plymouth township, Montgomery county, a few miles north of this city. Thirty persons were injured. The following are believed to be fatally hurt and are in the Charity Hospital, at Norristown:

John Parsons, Philadelphia, internal injuries and several ribs broken. William Hartenstein, West Point, Pa., internal injuries and ribs broken. Mrs. Bridget Nunan, seriously injured about the body.

Others badly but not fatally injured are: Mrs. Julia Mosehill, Norristown. Miss Alice McGowan, Philadelphia. They are in the hospital.

The railway is a single track road, with switches. The passengers of the south-bound car assert that the motor-man failed to wait at the switch for the arrival of the car going north, and the accident resulted.

Seeing that the collision could not be averted, many of the passengers jumped, and were severely bruised. Nearly all of the injured were taken to the hospital, but with the exception of those named, all left after having their wounds dressed.

MORE DESULTORY FIGHTING

In the Philippines in the Vicinity of Angeles—The Insurgents Driven From Their Position.

LIEUTENANT DREW KILLED.

Rebels in the Island of Negros Driven From Their Entrenchments With Heavy Loss.

MANILA, August 20.—One lieutenant of the Twelfth Infantry was killed and another was seriously wounded while reconnoitering last evening, north of Angeles. The Americans encountered a large force of insurgents, and drove them from their positions. Lieutenant Cole, of the Sixth Infantry, with eighty men, encountered one hundred insurgents entrenched in the mountains of the island of Negros, and routed them, after an hour and a half of severe fighting. The Americans had three men slightly hurt. Nineteen dead insurgents were counted in the trenches. Six rifles and a quantity of ammunition were captured.

The insurgents recently cut the cable in Laguna bay, leading to Calamba, on the south shore of the lake, but the break has been repaired.

OTIS' BULLETINS.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The following dispatches, announcing engagements with the insurgents, were received at the war department to-day:

MANILA, August 20. "Lieutenant Cole, Sixth Infantry, and eighty men, attacked and routed one hundred of enemy, entrenched at Tibuan, Negros mountains, having three men slightly wounded. Enemy left in entrenchments nineteen dead, six rifles, all reserve ammunition. Supposed to be armed Tagals, who a few days since crossed from Panay in small boats."

(Signed) OTIS.

MANILA, August 19. "First Lieutenant Alfred W. Drew, Twelfth Infantry, instantly killed, and First Lieutenant Willis Uline, same regiment, severely wounded yesterday in attack on insurgents in vicinity of Angeles by two companies of Twelfth Infantry. No other casualties. Enemy routed."

(Signed) OTIS.

First Lieutenant Alfred W. Drew, mentioned in the above dispatch, was born in Texas, and graduated from the military academy in 1891, and assigned as second lieutenant of the Twelfth United States Infantry. During the war with Spain he was major of the Third Texas volunteer infantry.

COMMISSIONER SCHURMAN

Talks on the Philippines—Says the Masses of the Rebels Have Been Imposed Upon by the Insurgent Leaders.

CHICAGO, August 20.—Jacob Gould Schurman, United States commissioner to the Philippines, arrived in Chicago to-day from the islands from which he has just completed a six months' study at the instance of President McKinley. He left to-night for his home in Ithaca, New York, and will report to the President as soon as a meeting can be arranged.

In an interview he said: "So far as the results of my official negotiations with the representatives of Aguinaldo or other Filipino officers are concerned, I am not at liberty to talk until I have made my report to the President. Concerning the islands in general, however, there is much to be told. In my opinion the rebellion, the last of which we are trying to suppress, was due in the first place to several causes, the principal of which was the tyranny of some of the religious orders, the exercise of arbitrary power by the governor generals and the delay and corruption of justice."

"The leaders of the rebellion tell their followers the most astounding tales of the Americans, and the common people believe that the priests, under American rule, would subject them to the same tyranny. That the American army killed priests or otherwise maltreated churchmen or church property, is, I believe, utterly without foundation."

"Aguinaldo is believed in the islands to be honest, and I think that he is acting honestly in money matters, but whether from moral or political reasons, I would not say. While I do not care to discuss the real motives behind the rebellion at this time, I will say that if it were suppressed there would be many prominent native officials out of an occupation."

Mr. Schurman declined to answer the question whether he had been the subject of anti-imperialist communications, saying that on that question or any which touched it even indirectly he would not speak. He also declined to give an opinion on the length of time it would take to suppress the rebellion. When asked if he considered the retention of the Philippines good policy on the part of this country, Mr. Schurman said that the resources of the islands were great, but that he must decline to commit himself on the subject of making them a part of this country.

Mules for Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The transport Slam has sailed for Manila with 350 mules, which will be used for military service in the Philippines. The vessel will stop at Honolulu for several

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS

In the Philippines—Maps Have Been Prepared for Secretary Root—Getting the Hang of the Situation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20.—The maps of the Philippines and especially of that portion of the island of Luzon north and south of Manila, which has been prepared for the use of Secretary Root, may assume a more important part in the campaign than has been given it heretofore. Secretary Root has not only ascertained where the United States troops are located and has them nicely marked off on the map, but he has also taken into consideration such information as can be obtained relative to the population of the adjacent country, the kind of people and their disposition toward the United States. The secretary has also been studying the lines of transportation and learning what he can of the geography of the country. It is believed that more than one army can operate to advantage in the Philippines and suggestion has been made by some army officers that an army should start from different points and operating in such a manner as to distract and destroy the Filipino forces. At present the United States forces do not occupy the line of railway half way to Lingayen on the gulf of the same name.

It has been suggested that if one force were to start from Lingayen and move south at the same time that another were moving north, there would be a very great probability of soon securing the entire railway for the use of the army and the insurgents would be separated into divisions east and west by the railroad as they are now divided into northern and southern bands. Between Angeles and Lingayen is Tarlac, a town of considerable size and situated in a province where the natives are said to be not unfriendly to the United States. If this province could be occupied it might be of great advantage to the government.

While these are now merely suggestions it may be that when the army in the Philippines consists of 60,000 men instead of about twenty or twenty-five thousand, it will be possible to have four or more armies operating instead of two as during the last campaign. The locations of troops as marked by pins on the map prepared for Secretary Root, show the places occupied by the lower: North—Manila, under General MacArthur, a point above Angeles, (General Wheaton) Angeles, Porac, Calicut, Sta Rita, San Fernando (MacArthur), Batic, Candaba, San Luis, Calumpit, Malolos, Quingna, Balunig, Bustos, Guinigan and Bigan.

South of Manila—Imus (Lawton's headquarters), Mingins-lupa, Cavite, Bacoor, Talaba, Paranasque, Taguig, Pags, Marquina and points adjacent around the aqueduct and pumping station, Taytay, Antipola, Morong and Calamba, the farthest point south and which has no communication by land.

CRITICAL PERIOD

Reached in the Mexican Campaign Against the Yaquis.

BACATE, Mexico, via POTAMAM, Mexico, August 20.—The situation along the Yaqui river from Medano to Torin has now reached its most critical period. The Indians have commenced their passage to the Pitaya and Bacate. The main body of the warriors are reported to be in the vicinity south of Bacum, while the remainder of them are scattered throughout the woods as far down the river as Medano in small bands numbering from four or five to fifty. General Torres' entire field command is now at Chumampico, four miles above Torin, on the south side of the river.

The general's next move will be to send out an advance column to a favorable watering place of the Yaquis. Other detachments which will follow are intended to form a line across the four miles of woods along the river. It is pretty well established that there are few of the renegades about this position. An advance will then be made down the valley almost to the sea, with the purpose of clearing the valley of the enemy.

It is the opinion of many who know the Yaquis well that this removal of the scene of hostilities to the mountains will be more advantageous to the Indians than to the troops, for it was in these same hills that the unconquerable Yaquis successfully stood off the government and killed something over 20,000 soldiers in the war that ended in the making of the peace treaty of 1897.

The total number of soldiers now on the Yaqui river is 3,500. About 500 of these are in the field and the rest stationed at different points along the river doing garrison and other duties. The Don Lorenzo, a small steamer plying between Potam and General Torres' camp, was attacked by the Yaquis Tuesday, but got away with one killed. It has been found that the machine guns of which so much was expected, are a complete failure in the flat jungle river country, as the Indians usually fight in small bands when they enter the mountains.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT

Visits President McKinley and Talks Over the Ohio Campaign.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 20.—President McKinley and Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock drove to Plattsburg this morning and attended services at the First Presbyterian church.

Vice President Hobart was not so well to-day and did not leave his room. The warm weather of the past few days is doubtless the cause of his indisposition. He is resting easily to-night, however, and no alarm is felt as to his condition.

Governor Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived here this afternoon in a special car attached to the special Sunday newspaper train. Governor Roosevelt called upon President McKinley to-night and had a long chat. Politics were not discussed by them, except in one instance. They talked over the Ohio campaign pretty thoroughly as Governor Roosevelt expects to start the campaign with a speech at Dayton about the middle of September.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair; continued warm Monday. Tuesday, probably thunder storms and cooler; fresh south to west winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	72	1 p. m.	84
9 a. m.	78	3 p. m.	91
11 a. m.	82	5 p. m.	86
12 m.	82	7 p. m.	82

SUNDAY.

7 a. m.	69	1 p. m.	87
9 a. m.	75	3 p. m.	91
11 a. m.	80	5 p. m.	86
12 m.	80	7 p. m.	82

Weather—Fair.